

FILE 'H_MEL' ENTERED AT 14:07:41 ON 27 FEB 2003

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:07:41 ON 27 FEB 2003

111 40 S GLUMICORTICOID-INDUCED (A) REVIEW
112 26 DUP REM 10 (16 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
113 90 S GLUMICORTICOID (A) INDUCED (A) REVIEW
114 46 DUP REM 10 (40 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
115 46 S L12 OR L14
116 6 S L12 NOT L14
117 40 DUP REM 10 (0 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
118 4 S L17 AND ANXIETY OR HYPERACTIVITY
119 1 S L17 AND ANXIETY
120 1 S L17 AND HYPERACTIVITY
121 2 S L17 AND DEPRESSION

FILE 'STNEILFF' ENTERED AT 14:31:14 ON 27 FEB 2003

122 3 S L11 (A) SUSPENSION (A) TEST

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, CAPLUS, LIFESCI' ENTERED AT 14:34:40 ON 27 FEB 2003

123 40 S L12
124 51 S L13 AND ANXIETY
125 184 S L12 AND DEPRESSION
126 83 DUP REM 101 (101 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
127 76 S L16 AND MOUSE
128 1 S L17 AND DIAGNOSE
129 4356 N OPEN (A) FIELD (A) TEST
130 1 S L19 AND CENTRAL (A) PESTAN
131 631 S L19 AND ANXIETY
132 243 DUP REM 101 (363 DUPLICATES REMOVED)
133 6 S L22 AND REVIEW

FILE 'STNGSIDE' ENTERED AT 14:39:56 ON 27 FEB 2003

FILE 'MEDLINE, BIOSIS, EMBASE, LIFESCI, CAPLUS' ENTERED AT 14:44:10 ON 27 FEB 2003

134 2 S L16 AND REVIEW

Number: Hits Journal: Text
18 1 present liquid will be mixed and passed

18. **THE STATE** **THE STATE**
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22. **THE STATE** **THE STATE**
23. **THE STATE** **THE STATE**
24. **THE STATE** **THE STATE**
25. **THE STATE** **THE STATE**

Z ANSWER # OF 248 MEDLINE

AN 2002280930 MEDLINE

PR 20016601 PubMed ID: 120400132

TI Effects of thyroid hormone deficiency on behavior in rats strains with different predisposition to catalepsy.

AU Savchenko N N; Churay V E; Al'khina T A; Kopylov V S; Kharlamova A V; Kullikov A V

TS Laboratory of Evolutionary Genetics, Institute of Cytology and Genetics, Siberian Branch of Russian Academy of Sciences, 10 Lavrent'ev Avenue, Novosibirsk 630090, Russia.

SO PHYSIOLOGY AND BEHAVIOR, (2002 Apr 15) 76 (4) 733-7.

Journal code: 00318304. ISSN: 0031-9384.

CY United States

PT Journal; Article; JOURNAL ARTICLE

LA English

FS Priority Journals

EM 20021212

ED Entered STN: 20020522

Last Updated on STN: 20021207

Entered Medline: 20021224

AB The effects of thyroideectomy on **anxiety**-related behavior in the elevated plus-maze test, locomotor activity, and defecation in the **open-field test** and duration of cataleptic freezing were studied in rats of two strains differing in predisposition to catalepsy: cataleptic strain GC and its ancestor strain Wistar. Total thyroxine level was significantly decreased in control GC rats compared to that in control Wistar rats. Control Wistar and GC rats did not differ either in the percentages of open-arm entries or the time spent therein in the elevated plus-maze test or in defecation score in the **open-field test**. At the same time, control Wistar rats showed more locomotor activity compared to control GC rats in the **open-field test**. Thyroid hormone deficiency did not affect the percentages of open-arm entries and the time spent therein in the elevated plus-maze test as well as defecation score in both strains. Thyroideectomy did not alter significantly locomotor activity in Wistar rats, but produced a nearly twofold increase in locomotor activity in GC rats. The most important finding is that thyroideectomy significantly increased the expression of catalepsy in Wistar rats, which points to a role of thyroid hormones in the regulation of predisposition to cataleptic reaction.

DISPLAY PAGE 4

N 2002667510 MEDLINE
DN 22315256 PubMed ID: 12427862
TI Diminished anxiety- and **depression**-related behaviors in
mice with selective deletion of the Tac1 gene.
AU Bilkei-Gorzo Andras; Racz Ildiko; Michel Kerstin; Zimmer Andreas
CS Laboratory of Molecular Neurobiology, Department of Psychiatry, University
of Bonn, 53105 Bonn, Germany.
SO JOURNAL OF NEUROSCIENCE, (2002 Nov 15) 22 (22) 10946-52.
Journal code: 8102140. ISSN: 1529-2401.
CY United States
DT Journal; Article; (JOURNAL ARTICLE)
LA English
FS Priority Journals
EM 200211
ED Entered STN: 20021118
Last Updated on STN: 20021212
Entered Medline: 20021118
AB The tachykinin neuropeptide substance P and its receptor neurokinin 1 have
been implicated in the regulation of many physiological and pathological
processes, including the control of emotional behaviors. The present study
examines **mice** with a targeted deletion of the Tac1 gene, which
encodes the neuropeptides substance P and neurokinin A, in animal models
relevant to depressive illness and anxiety. In **depression**
-related paradigms, Tac1-deficient **mice** were more active in the
Porsolt's forced-swimming test and the **tail-suspension**
test, and they did not become hyperactive after bulbectomy. Tac1
mutant **mice** were also less fearful in several animal models of
anxiety. They were more active and less affected by the light conditions
in the central area of the open-field arena; they showed more social
interactions in an aversive environment, they were more active in the open
areas of an elevated zero-maze, and they had a reduced latency to feed in
the Thatcher-Britton conflict paradigm. These results demonstrate that
tachykinins are powerful mediators of **depression**-like or
anxiety-related behaviors in **mice**. The tachykinin system
therefore may play an important role in the regulation of emotional states
and the development of anxiety disorders and **depression**